Stephen, Thomas and Incz—who were all small when, in 1843. I married their mother. I was born in Philadelphia, and

of the family, and I discovered that she had a wonderful intellect, which I deter-

Beauvoir to live. It is doubtless her im-pulses that led her to offer him her res-

ence for his home, and the same im-

pulses that led her to bestow upon him all der fortune."

Gen. Dahlgren declined to speak for

Gen. Dahlgren declined to speak for publication upon the merits of the proposed contest, owing to his personal hostility to Jefferson Davis, which, he said, would make indelicate any words characterizing Mr. Davis's conduct in making his home at Beauvior and in accepting the fortune of his hostess. He said, however, that Jefferson Davis possessed infinite tast and compare their

infinite tact and cunning; that he was polished and persuasive in his speech, but always knew when to stop talking.

"Do you believe there will be a con-

test of the will?" Gen. Dahlgren was

"I have no doubt of it," he said. "I

in the contest."
"Where will the suit be begun?"

LONGSTREET ON THE WAR.

Letter to the Philadelphia Times. If you should happen to find yourself in this little mountain town—and you could not well find yourself in a cooler place—and you were to drop in at the dingy postoffice—and you could not well drop in at a dingier one—you would, in all probability, meet with a surprise when you inquired for your letters. Instead of the hurried, pert and inquisitive apparition that pops up at the call-hole of the average country postoffice when a strange voice is heard, you would be confronted with a deliberate and noble face. Through the little window you would see a large, well-shaped head, a pair of brave, frank eyes, a strong, expressive mouth massive increasily. GAINESVILLE, GA., July 23. chingy postofice—and you were to drop in at the dingy postofice—and you could not well drop in at a dinger one—you would, in all probability, meet with a surprise when you inquired for your letters. Instead of the hurried, per and inquire apparition that pops up at the call-hole of the average country postoffice when a strange voice is heard, you would be confonted with a deliberate and noble face. Through the little window you would see a large, well-shaped head, a pair of brave, frank eyes, a strong, expressive mouth, massive jaws, silken moustache and whiskers almost as white and worn and dispring for anything—confident and correct in every detail, and carried whiskers almost as white and worn and dispring to the eyes of the soil of the battle of the date war, the man that led the fourthern troops in the first real battle of one in trong and the heard of the late war, the man that led the fourthern troops in the first real battle of carried within that you regretted you had gone already the would have ordered, where was many attention that they should advance and carried within the would have ordered, with him that you regretted you had gone a large with a deliberate, and there had no man divide they are the would have ordered, when the would have ordered, when the would have ordered, with him that you regretted you had gone a large with him that you regretted you had gone a ferried man and day first the battle. He would have ordered with the would have ordered with the would have ordered with the war. It as do not the war? At the would have ordered with the war. It as do not have wer first the battle. He was do not have wer first the would have ordered with the would have ordered with the would have ordered with the would have ordered to the would have ordered with the would have.

It was a love that the would have ordered the would have orde

find his level, and so that it mattered little whether he commenced at the top or bottom. At length Sumter was fired upon, and then I knew that war was in-evitable, and felt that my place was with my people. I resigned my position and my people. I resigned my position and came home. I was at once made brigadier-general, and I may say that I led the Southern troops into the first battle they ever fought, and commanded in the first field of victory that the Southern flag ever floated over. This was the affair at Blackburn's Ford, usually known as Pull Run. Talor attempted to force as Bull Run. Tyler attempted to force a passage, but my brigade repulsed him handsomely."

'Were you much elated over this vic-

"I was proud of it, of course, but I did not join in the wild delight that followed it. I never had any doubt that our people would make good fighters, but I knew that the issue must at last be put upon organization. Individual bravery amounts to nothing in a professeled war. was a better army than the army of Virginia, but it lacked the machine-like harmony of the northern armies. We had too much individuality in the ranks and inefficiency at Richmond. The government was to blame, I think, for the lack of or-

VALOR OF THE TROOPS. "Did the Southern troops display more valor than the Northern troops?"
"I cannot say that they did. As I said before, individual bravery amounts to very little in a battle. Men must be fought in blocks and masses, just as parts of a machine. Nearly everything depends upon the commander. If the men have confidence in him and in his movements, they will stand by him to the end. Then they will stand by him to the end. will actually come to feel safer in follow ing him, no matter where he leads, than in breaking away from him. A good genwhip an army of Englishmen, if the lat-ter are improperly handled. No matter how brave men are, they will not fight if they feel that they are in doubtful and unskilful hands. This principle explains the wonderful victories of the French under the first Napoleon. If a general can only inspire his men with the feeling that he knows what he is about, he will have good fighters. He can put them anywhere on any field, and in the face of any fire!

I was once dining with Horace Gree- the Southern side of the war? "I was once duling with Horace Greely," said the general, becoming a bit discursive, "and he asked me if it was not
necessary to swear at your men and plished man that the Confederate armies the Southern side of the war?"

"I am inclined to think that Gen. Joe flushed with victor,. We had thrown back the Federals day after day as they pressed on us-pushing them when they ly," said the general, becoming a bit dis-cursive, "and he asked me if it was not

and then step out and inquire about him.

Gen. Longstreet is a Georgian. It is true that he was born just across the line in South Carolina, but his family is Georgian and his home has been in Georgia. The Longstreets have always been considerable people of intelligence and authority. They have been distinguished in the pulpit, on the bench and in litters. Judge Longstreet is the author of the "Georgia Scenes," the best character sketch book probably ever produced in this country. Gen. Longstreet was born in 1 20, and entered the West Point Academy when he was 18 years of age. In 1842 he graduated and entered the Army. He served with distinction in the Mexican war and won two brevet promotions. He was made captain for "Gallant conduct" after the battle of Churnbusco hereyeted may some one remarked that I must feel very proud of this. I replied that the war and all connected with it filled me with inexpressible sadness, and that I felt just as if I was being congratulating in the lives to sleep on the battlefield, and he said that they had to thank me for it. The next day some one remarked that I must feel very proud of this. I replied that the war and all connected with it filled me with inexpressible sadness, and that I felt just as if I was being congratulating this men at being able for the first time in their lives to sleep on the battlefield, and the said that they had to thank me for it. The next day some one remarked that I must feel very proud of this. I replied that the war and all connected with it filled me with inexpressible sadness, and that the war and all connected with it would be heroism displayed by both armies, and I knew from the first that there would be heroism displayed by both armies, and that the struggle must be prolonged and strenuous."

"What were the decisive battles of the war?"

The season of the state of the the Mexican war and won two brevet promotions. He was made captain for "gallant conduct" after the battle of Churubusco, breveted major for gallantry at Elmolino del Rey, and was "distinguished" in Gen. Scott's official report of the assault on Chepultepec.

A MAN BORN A SOLDIER.

It will be seen, therefore, that he has had nothing but military training and no had nothing but military training and no

States began. I had the rank of major and was stationed in New Mexico. I viewed from my distant point of observation the agitation of the Southern leaders with impatience. I was devoted to the Union and failed to see any cause for breaking it up. When secession was accomplished, I held on. I had determined to remain where I was if secession was peacefully accomplished, of which, however, I had little hope. My relatives in Georgia wrote me urgently to come on at once, saying that 'all the good officers were being taken up.' I replied that if there was going to be any war it would last for several years, and that in that time every soldier would find his level, and so that it mattered little there ever was an occasion that demanded pursuit pell-mell this was the time. The Federals were rushing back on Chattanooga in the utmost confusion. It was a bright moonlight night and our people were anxious to pursue. with the flying Federals and thus recovered the key to Georgia and East Ten nessee. Gen. Bragg declined to follow up his advantage. The enemy rallied, reformed, and Bragg was driven back to Missionary Ridge. I had a talk with Mr. Davis shortly after Chickamauga. I Mr. Davis shortly after Chickamauga. I told him that there was no hope for the triumph of our arms. He has very much discouraged, and finally grew petulant. He said he never remembered having seen such a movement as I proposed at Chickamauga. I replied that if his memory would carry him as far back as the first Managear he would carry him as far back as the first Manassa he would see such a movement. He replied very tartly, and we had some sharp words. These were arranged, however, and we parted on good

upon organization. Individual bravery amounts to nothing in a protracted war. Everything depends upon organization. As I feared it would be, the Southern armies were never properly organized or disciplined. The Northern armies were moved like machines and handled like machines. A spring was touched, the whole mass moved regularly and promptly. With us it was different. There never was a better army than the army of Vic. "You say, General, that organization There was scarcely a time when we had a really grand army at any one point. The policy of the Federals, and especially Gen. Grant's policy, was to mass everthing available at one single point, and then drive straight at it. Of course our government disliked to leave any section of the Confederacy at the mercy of the Federals. Therefore our men were scattered over our whole extent of territory. I do not think that our best generals even do not think that our best generals even emprehended the necessity of conce tration of forces. They relied too much on the valor of their men. They seemed to forget that where good cautious gener-als commanded on each side, numbers must triumph over valor. There was a notable instance of this at Fort Donelson. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, one of the loftiest soult that ever lived, had about 45,000 men. Of this force 15,000 were at Donelson 15,000 at Columbus and 15,000 in the front of Buell. Gran and 15,000 in the front of Buell. Grant having a force of about 30,000 men, fell upon Donelsen and capture! it. Had Johnston either concentrated his forces at Donelson or in front of Buell, he could have crushed either Grant or Buell. As it was, Gen. Grant told me afterwards that he was as hadly whipped at Donelson as the Confederates were, if the Confederates had only become it and the confederates had only become it is a confederate in the confederates had only become it is a confederate in the confederates had only become it is a confederate in the confederates had only become it is a confederate in the confederates had only become it is a confederate in the confederates had only become it is a confederate in the confederates had only become it is a confederate in the confederates had only become in the confederate known it, and been able to act upon their

> JOE JOHNSTON THE BEST GENERAL "Who do you think the best general on

'whoop them up,' as the saying goes. I replied that I thought not. There is nothing like quiet assurance and confidence. A general need never be noisy, and I think quiet troops are the best we had his equal for handling an army and conducting a campaign. Gen. Lee was a great leader—wise, deep and sagamounting a little crest, it came full upon immense masses of Federals. The men were panic-stricken, and thought I had made a mistake in ordering them forward. They halted irresolute, and then dropped down upon the ground. It was important that they should advance and make a feint, at least. I, therefore, rode

"Grant—incomparably the greatest. He possessed an individuality that impressed itself upon all that he did. Mc-Clellan was a skilful engineer, but never rose above the average conclusions of his council. Sherman never fought a great battle, and displayed no extraordinary power. But Grant was great. He understood the terrible power of concentration and persistency. How stubbornly he struck to Vicksburg and to Richmond. He cencentrated all his strength, trained his energies to a single purpose,

trained his energies to a single purpose, and then delivered terrible sledge hammer blows against which strategy and tactics and valor could avail nothing. He knew that majorities properly handled must triumph in war as in politics, and he always gathered his resources together before striking."

"What was the most desperate battle of the was?"

of the war?"

"Gettysburg—as far as my observation extended. There never was any fighting done anywhere to surpass the battle made by my men on the 2d of July. I led 12 000 men into that charge. Over

away. I was among my men constantly, so that I knew little of the general situation. Early in the morning Gen. Lee sent for me and I at once went to him. He was in deep concern. He stated to me that his retreat had been cut off and it was impossible for him to escape from the circle that had been drawn about him. 'If that is the case, General,' I re-plied, 'you should surrender the army. If escape is impossible, not another life gan to talk about the distress and trouble gan to talk about the distress and trouble that surrender would bring upon his country and his people. 'That cannot be put against the useless shedding of these brave men's blood. If you are satisfied that you cannot save the army, it should be surrendered. The second of the country in the country in the country is should be considered. be surrendered. The people will know that you have done all that man can do.' He then told me that he had discovered that there were heavy masses of infantry in front and that he could not hope to cut through. It was a terrible moment for Gen. Lee. Having fought having with high and lofty purposes, having won victory after victory and made a record for his army not equalled in our history, it was hard that he must surrender everything. I cannot tell you how my heart went to him." (But the moistened eyes and the fine voice, grown husky, as Gen. Lengstreet went over the story, did tell me.) "I left Gen. Lee and husky, as Gen. Langstreet went over the story, did tell me.) "I left Gen. Lee and went back to my men. I ordered firing stopped. I stood quietly awaiting events. Suddenly a horse came clattering down my front. I looked up and saw a smart looking officer, with yellow hair streaming behind him, hurrying forward to where I stood. He was in great excitement, and urged his horse to where I ment, and urged his horse to where I stood. Then he wrenched him suddenly to his haunches, and said, in a somewhat violent tone: 'In the name of Gen. Phil. Sheridan I demand the instant surrender of this army!' I was not in a humor for trifling just then, but I replied as calmly as I could: 'I am not the commander of this army, and if I were I should not surrender to you, meaning, of course, that I would treat with the proper au-thority. 'I make the demand,' he re-joined, 'simply for the purpose of pre-venting further bloodshed.' 'If you vish to prevent any further shedding of blood don't shed any more; we have al-ready stopped, I said, still keeping cool. He reiterated his der, and for an immediate and unconditional surrender. I then notified him that he was outside courteous I would remind him of this fact in a way that might be unpleasant to and Gen. Lee were engaged in a confer-ence that would probably settle everything. He grew pleasant then, and after awhile galloped off. He was a brave and spirited young fellow, but my old veter-

same reverent devoted sentiment that impelled me to draw my sword filled my heart when I sheathed it forever."

THE PRAYING SOUTHERN GENERALS. Col. P. W. Alexander, who as "P. W. A." was the best known of Southern war correspondents, lately gave me a reminiscence of Gen. Longstreet. He says that right before the battle of the Wilderness be slow in the same property. A." was the best known of Southern war correspondents, lately gave me a reminiscence of Gen. Longstreet. He says that right before the battle of the Wilderness he slept in the same room with the General. After he had gone to bed Gen. Longstreet came in. He undressed and then kneeled by his bedside and engaged in the most earnest prayer. While his words were not audible it could be seen that Le was very much affected, was literally "wrestling with prayer." He remained upon his knees for a full half hour, Col. Alexander watching him by the starlight that crept through an open window. By the way, it is a notable fact that the South—lavish, reckless, imperious in all her ways—sent her armies to the field under the leadership of God fearing, God seeking men, while the decorous and straight-laced North did no such thing. It may be that the land of sentiment believed in prayer, while the land of cold reason put its trust in artillery, and preferred that its leaders should look to the condition of their troops rather than indulge in petitions to the Gold. S. Percy Ellis of Brookley, the

of our wagon trains. Our lines were never once broken or disordered. My men fought with the finest regularity and heroism. Wherever I placed a brigade there it would stand until I ordered it away. I was among my men constantly, you are doing this and driving the energy of the telephone in the standard of the general situation. my before you, your comrades are sup-porting you on either side and are in turn edging on you." He had the most wonderful influence over his men. They

been living in comparative quiet. Some years ago he wrote a letter advising the South to accept the situation and make the best of it, that subjected him to con-siderable abuse. Latterly, however, this has died away, and he is restored to his old place in the hearts of his people, since the wisdom of his advice having been proved he is allowed credit for an old place in the hearts of his people, since the wisdom of his advice having been proved, he is allowed credit for purity of motive in giving it. He lived in New Orleans for some years, and was unlucky in a commercial business. He removed to Gainesville, Ga., some years ago where he bought a sheep farm and a large summer hotel. He was made a large summer hotel. He was made postmaster, without having applied, upon the death of the old postmaster. His hotel is managed by his son and nephew. His salary is about \$2,000 and he is allowed an assistant. His health is good, but his right arm is paralyzed, the effect of old wounds. He is quiet, self-possessed and kindly—a great favorite with the townpeople. He has a charming family, a fair competency, a peaceful home, and will probably end a life stormy, potent and terrible to the highest degree in a placid and grateful contentment.

H. W. G.

- A new American export trade has been started, which promises to be more successful than the exportation of cattle, hogs and sheep, because the margin of profit is much larger; and that is the expront is much larger; and that is the ex-portation of horses, a cargo of which ar-rived in Havre on Sunday. They are to be used in the French cavalry, and having been inspected by army officers, were all accepted at the highest prices paid for French regiments—from \$220 to \$270. As the French Government is expending such vast sums for the equipment of its constantly increasing army, this will doubtless prove an entering wedge for an extensive and lucrative trade, and the high price of horses in Europe will before long lead to exportation to other countries. The cost of countries than France. The cost of shipment to Havre is still considerably greater than to Liverpool, but if the trade becomes a permanent one more fa-vorable terms are confidently expected.

A COMPLIMENT TO DENTISTS .- Of all professional men, dentists should be the neatest, and as a class they are. Those who require a grateful, refreshing, de-lightful aroma, while working about the spirited young fellow, but my old veter-ans were not in a mood to humor him when he dashed up to us that day. The surrender fell with more crushing effect on my troops than on any in the army. him organ of smell, should wet their hands in The Dr. Price's Floral Riches. Its fragrance

- Two hundred and ninety-nine houses have been erected in Atlanta in JEFFERSON DAVIS IN LUCK.

Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, of Mississippi, Re-queaths Her Entire Property to the He-ro of the "Lost Cause"—The Will to be Contested—Gen. C. E. Dahlgren's Remin-iscences of the Youth of Mrs. Dorsey, his

The New York Sun.

Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, of Beauvoir, Mississippi, has bequeathed her large estate to Jefferson Davis. The will is as follows:

BEAUVOIR, HARRISON Co., MISS.,

BEAUVOIR, HARRISON Co., Miss.,
January 4, 1878.

I, Sarah Anne Dorsey, of Tensas Parrish, La., being aware of the uncertainty of life, and being now in sound health of mind and body, do make this my last will and testament which I write, sign and seal with my own hand, in the presence of three competent witnesses, as I possess property in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. I owe no obligation of any sort whatever to any relative of my own; I have done all I could for them during my life. I, therefore, give and bequeath all my property, real, personal and mixed, wherever located and situated, wholly and entirely without hindrance or qualification, to my most honored and esteemed friend, Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States, for his own sole use and benefit, in fee simple, forever; and I hereby constitute himmens also in the simple of the confederate states in the same part of the confederate states in the same part of the confederate states. benefit, in fee simple, forever; and I hereby constitute him my sole heir, executor and administrator. If Jefferson Davis should not survive me, I give all that I have bequeathed him to his youngest daughter, Varina. I do not intend to share in the ingratitude of my country toward the man who is, in my eyes, the highest and noblest in existence.

when I was born in Falladelphia, and when I was a boy I was in the navy with my brother John, and Farragut was our commander, but my mother and sister needed support, and I left John, afterward Admiral Dahlgren, at sea, and came home. I was raised up in the United States Bank, and was sent to take charge of the Vickshurg branch of the bank, and In testimony whereof I sign this will, written with my own hand, in the presence of W. L. Walthall, F. S. Hewes, and John C. Craig, subscribing witnesses, residents in Harrison County, Miss.

SARAH ANNE DORSEY.

The will was probated in the Security of the Vicksburg branch of the bank, and there I was when I married the widow Ellis. She bore me seven children. Two only survive—Mortimer and Charles. Two perished in the war.

"Mrs. Dorsey was, I think, one of the most remarkable women of her time. She was a little girl when I took charge of the family and I do the seven and the

had been selected by Dr. Dorsey before his death to receive some of the prop-erty from Mrs. Dorsey's hands.

Mrs. Dorsey's stepfather was the well-known rebel Gen. Charles G. Dahlgren.

to whom she was indebted for her excel-lent education, as Gen. Dahlgren took an porting you on either side and are in turn edging on you." He had the most wonderful influence over his men. They would follow him anywhere. Gen. Toombs once said that Longstreet was the only Southern general capable of leading an army of 70,000 men into Pennsylvania.

Since the war, Gen. Longstreet has been living in comparative and. sippi and had charge of the fortifications of Vicksburg, but as he differed with Jefferson Davis about the conduct of the war, he was removed from that command and afterward he joined the army of the Ten-nessee under Gen. Bragg. Gen Dahlgren was four ! yesterday in his office at 117 Broadway, where he is now a lawyer, having in his time been sailor, soldier although now nearly 70 years of :ge, possesses a powerful frame, a steady step, and a clear eye. Perhaps no man in New York is more rich in reminiscence and can at the same time make the story of what he has seen and experienced more interesting. Gen. Dahlgren has a deep, long scar on both sides of his left hand, where in fighting a duel with hand, where in fighting a duel with bowie knives he clasped the keen edge of his antagonist's weapon to prevent a thrust into his bowels, and held it so hard that the blade cut through his hand and sovered his little finger. He carries two pistol balls, received in dayls, in his body, one lodging against his ribs. Two other balls, fired to kill him, have been removed by surgeons. On top of his head, toward the left side, is a scar made by a bowie knife, and on the left side beneath the scalp is the broken tip of a powie knife, which is fastened into the skull bone, and was left here in a desper-ate duel. When the memories of the upon him, as he told of her life Gen

Beauvoir plantation is."
"Do you anticipate that Jefferson Davis will hold on to the property?"
"If Wade Hampton was the one concerned" said Gen. Dahlgren, "he would destroy the will and divide the property among the heirs. He is the soul of honor, as was his father before him." Mortimer Dahlgren, who now lives in St. Louis, Mo., a half-brother of Mrs. Dahlgren's eyes filled with tears, and he stopped at times in his story to stay his Dorsey, lived at Beauvoir for two years while Jefferson Davic was a resident there, and had charge of Mrs. Dorsey's emotion.

"The Ellis family," said Gen. Dahlgren, comes down from Capt. Percy,
an English captain, who came over to
Quebec early in the history of this country, and while here took advantage of the business. He left the place some time ago, because of a dispute he is said to have had about Mr. Davis's continued presence at Beauvoir, while his (Davis's) family lived in Memphis, and about the grants of land his country was making, and settled in the South. He was of the grants of land his country was making, and settled in the South. He was of the famous English family of Percy's, and Mrs. Dorsey's mother is the direct descendant of this Capt. Percy. There is something unbalanced about the family, and there have been seven cases of mental descendant of the seven cases o control Mr. Davis, in the latter period of his stay there, began to exercise over the place. Mrs. Dorsey received only two visits from Mrs. Jefferson Davis during the stay of the ex-President of the Confederacy at Beauvoir. While there is not tal derangement in their history in this country. There is a creek in Mississippi est suspicion of impropriety in connec-tion with Jefferson Davis's prolonged named after Capt. Percy, and one day he was found in it with a weight of iron about tion with Jefferson Davis's prolonged presence in her home, it was characteristic of her, they say, to be indiscreet enough to encourage his residence there, regardless of the opinion of her friends as to the wisdom of such a course. Mortimer Dahlgren will be an important his neck. James Brown, who was his descendant, was once a United States Senator from Louisiana, and was Minister to France. He committed suicide by opening an artery in his foot. Another descendant was a victim of idiocy. Mrs. witness in the contest, Dorsey's grand-mother died insane in my

house, and there are three other instances
I could name. The family has been
marked at times by persons of high common sense and steady mind. My wife

The most inexcusable fol
Dyspepsia with all its mis
constructed by persons of high compersons of high common sense and steady mind. My wife The most inexcusable folly is to endure Dyspepsia with all its miseries, when a 25 cents bottle of Dr. Bull's Baltimore

was one of these, and so is her daughter, Inez Peckham. Mrs. Dorsey had the NORDENSKJOLD'S VOYAGES. was one of these, and so is her daughter, Inez Peckham. Mrs. Dorsey had the family characteristic, which was impulsiveness. Once started, there was no holding her. Her mind was marked by that want of steady balance which is needed in a safe, sane and prudent person. ailing Through the Polar Sea to the Pa-

The success of Prof. Nordenskjold's expedition in finding the long-sought northeast passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, places him foremost among the bold and adventurous spirits who have devoted their lives to the explanation of the Arctic regions.

who have devoted their fives to the exploration of the Arctic regions.

Nordenskjold began his career as an explorer in 1872. The problem he took upon himself to solve was whether or not there is navigable water north of Asia from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He had before him the action of the control of the pacific of had before him the records of the efforts of Cabat, Willoughby, Barentz, and Behring, as well as of others whose names are also familiarly known. He studied all these from the expeditions of the Northmen and the Icelanders to the latest expeditions in 1271 and 1272 of the Northmen and the Icelanders to the latest expeditions in 1871 and 1878, in which many gallant Norwegians lost their lives. From these records he learned the several theories that had been held, and to what extent the facts as ascertained by the explorers proved or disproved them. lisproved them.

near Natchez, and was colonel of the regiment that was raised when there was a difference threatened between the Spaniards and Americans after the cession of Louisiana by Napoleon to this country. He died in 1812 and his widow had two children, one of them being Thomas L. Ellis, who was the father of Mrs. Dorsey, and a daughter who married Dr. La Roche, of Philadelphia, a West India refugee. Mrs. Ellis then married Maj. N. A. Ware, a Natchez lawyer, and afterward had two daughters, one of whom became the wife of Elisha Warfield, a Kentucky planter, and the other the wife of Harry Lee, who now lives in Washington County, Miss. Mrs. Warfield was an authoress, and I think she wrote a book entitled 'Beauvoir', from which the plantation was named.

"Now Mrs. Dorsey's father, Thomas L. Ellis, married Mary M. Routh of the Percy blood. Her brother, John Routh, was one of the largest planters in the South. He died in 1839, on Lake St. Joseph, where he had gone to buy another plantation. He left four children—Sarah, Stephen, Thomas and Incz—who were all small when in 1824. I married their disproved them.

Previous to 1872 Nordenskjold had engaged in six voyages. In that year he was selected by the Swedish government to undertake a sledge journey from Spitzbergen toward the the North pole. The explorers encountered disasters, and were compelled to return home the following year without having gained much information, though they acquired a deal of mation, though they acquired a deal of experience. In 1875 the Professor was able, through

In 1875 the Professor was able, through the generosity of Mr. Oscar Dickson, a wealthy merchant of Gothenburg, to essay the proof of his belief that there is a navigable sea north of Asia. He sailed from Tromsoe, a port on the northern coast of Norway, on the 3th of June of that year, and on the 15th of August reached the mouth of the Yneisei River, the middle one of the three lergy water. that year, and on the 15th of August reached the mouth of the Yneisei River, the middle one of the three large water courses of northern Asia. By this voyage he established the fact that the Sea of Kara is navigable, and also opened a water route to most desirable parts of Siberia. He named a port at the mouth of the river Dickson's Port, in honor of his patron. This voyage also gave additional color to the probability of a route to China by way of the Yneisei River. In the following year he made another voyage, sailing from Tr...soe on the 25th of July. His patron had replaced the small vessel of the year previous with a staunch little steamer, the Ymer. She was freighted with goods suitable for the Siberian trade. The voyage to Nova Zemble was made in five days, but, in passing through the straits that separate that island from the main land, he found the Sea of Kara, that he had navigated so easily the year before, full of drifting ice. After waiting several days, he began beating in the ice up the Nova Zembla coast, and in latitude 72 found himself in an open sea. By the middle of August he again resched the worth of mined to develop. I spent a fortune do-ing it, but I never regretted the result.

up and dispatch correspondence and complete their preparations for the long and perilous voyage. Then the bows of the stout little steamers were pointed to the stout little steamers were pointed to-ward the North Cape. For two months nothing was heard of the explorers, and then a dispatch was received by Mr. Sibiriakoff from Yakutsk, on the Lena River, announcing that the expedition had reached the mouth of that river in safety. The steamer Lena had passed up the river and the Vega had continued her journey toward the Pacific. The ar.ival of Capt. Johannsen and the Lena at Yakutsk was the occasion for a public rejoicing there. This town

for a public rejoicing there. This town is situated near the centre of the Russian Empire in Asia, and the only means of access have been overland: hence the arrival of the first vessel, proving that water communication could be had with the more civilized parts of the world was

"I have no doubt of it," he said. "I suppose that will be on the ground of undue influence. The heirs who would receive the property and who wil! enter into the contest are Mrs. Dorsey's brother, Stephen P. Ellis, of Brooklyn, her sister, Mrs. Inez Peckham, and her niece, the daughter of Thomas La Roache Ellis, who died a confederate soldier, leaving In December Nordenskjold's patrons received a letter from him in which he gave the record of his voyage from the mouth of the Yneisei to the mouth of the Lena River. Though it is to a great degree technical, it is full of interest to the general reader. Soon after sailing from Port Dickson the explorers ran into post-office. Then under the laws of Louisiana, my sons Mortimer and Charles are heirs, as half-brothers, and will join a heavy fog. They moved with the utdered more dangerous by the discovery of many small islands not noted on the charts. The second day the fog was dense, and they anchored. It was no-"In New Orleans, as the bulk of the property is in Louisiana, and the will has been offered for probate there. If ticed that the sea was only slightly salt particularly at the surface. By dredgthe will is set aside there, the judgment will be foltowed in Mississippi where the Beauvoir plantation is." ing, however, many specimens of pure deep sea life were found. In the afterdeep sea life were found. In the after-noon the fog lifted somewhat, and the Vega renewed her course. The explorer soon came upon drifting ice, but it was vessel. Near the coast the usual arctic birds. Many interesting discoveries were made in nearly every branch of science, but the most important were geogra

The voyagers kept close to the coast the greater part of the way, and made landings occasionally. They were fre-quently surprised at the entire absence f snow and the wonderful verdure in of show and the wonderful verdure in some places. There are points, Prof. Nordenskjold thinks, judging from the profusion of the game, that the Russian nunters have not visited for centuries, if

On the 19th of August the Vega cast On the 19th of August the Vega cast anchor off the North Cape, the most northerly point of Asia. The flags were run up and a salute was fired. A polar bear that had been run down the promontory to the water's edge at the sight of the ship, took suddenly to his heels at the sound. From the North Cape to the mouth of the Lena the explorers en-countered less fog and less ice.

The Letalls of the voyage after the Vega's departure from the mouth of the

Lena are unknown as yet. For many months nothing was heard of the explor-

from the Arctic region, several hundred miles from Behring Strait. She had been there several months. On the 3d of May a dispatch was received from Yakutsk, on the Lena River, announcing that the Vega was out of danger, and was in Behring Strait, and with it was the more welcome intelligence that all the members of the expedition were enjoying good health. It was learned that the Vega had been caught in the ice fines near East Cape, a point about 350 miles from the entrance to Behring Strait, and about 700 miles from Yokohama.

The telegram that was received yesterday announces that Nordenskjold has got his steamer off the ice, and through the straits, and is on his way to Japan. It is his intention to return home by way of the Suez Canal.

The hero of this undertaking, Adolf Erik Nordenskjold, is a native of Heisinfore, Sweden. He is in his forty-seventh year. At the age of 26 he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy in the University at Stockholm. In the year following he began work as an explorer by accompanying an arctic expedition. The most important expedition, prior to this one, was one made in 1868, which resulted in his ascertaining accurately the situation of Spitzbergen. In the summer of 1870 he made a voyage to Greenland, and penetrated the country further than any previous scientific explorer. Of both these expeditions he has written exhaustive accounts. For two years, from 1870, he was a member of the second Swedish accounts. For two years, from 1870, he was a member of the second Swedish Chamber, an office equivalent to that of a member of Congress in the United

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Texas is seven times as large as Ohio,
and a good deal safer.
A forty-pound meteor killed a sheep
near Little Rock, Ark.
A forth Carolinian has caught a perfectly black field-hare.

— The most ancient paper in Arkansas is but thirteen years old.

— Cistern water in Corpus Christi,
Tex., sells for one dollar per barrel.

— A Davidson county, N. C., farmer made sixty-two bushels of wheat to the

acre.

— The Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Colquit county, Georgia, is the father of forty-two children.

— Atlanta has a belle (?) who claims that her average is a dozen plates of ice-

cream an hour.

— Paul Boyton proposes to go through the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls in his rubber suit.

— A judicial opinion has been given in Florida that young orange trees are liable to taxation.

liable to taxation.

— One farmer in Norfork county, Va., has raised and shipped 12,000 barrels of potatoes this season.

— The cholera, or something very like it, has appeared in Iowa, and there is an increased demand for coffins.

— Wm. N. Hunt, of Company H, 26th Georgia regiment, is said to have fired the last gun in defense of the Confederacy.

— According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina, dogs cost the State \$6,000,000 annually.

— Malarial fever prevails along the Hudson. It is not yellow, but kills all the same, and is quite malignant, if not

- The first Georgia bale of new cotton

— The first Georgia bale of new cotton was sold in Savannah on Friday at twenty cents per pound, and shipped on Saturday to New York.

— A Yazoo, Miss., negro woman attempted to fill a glass bottle with powder while smoking a pipe. Result—no bottle and not much woman.

— The Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided that dogs are not property in that State, and on that ground an indictment was quashed.

— A recently enacted law in Galveston provides that any employer who shall force an employee to labor on Sunday shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars.

— Several counterfeit half dollar pieces were passed at Abbeville, S. C., last week. They were very well executed, but were easily desected by their weight and time. and 'ring.'

— Twelve millions of dollars are in-

— Twelve millions of dollars are invested in Coney Island improvements, Ten years ago \$5,000 would have bought the whole island. About \$2,000,000 more will be dropped there this year.

— Let a \$500 dog bite a fifty-cent man and the howl in the neighborhood is terrific. but let a fifty and the howless of the central bits. rific; but let a five-cent dog bite and kill a \$20 sheep and not a howl, dot a rippic, stirs the breeze—it is right!—North Geor-

gia Citizen.

— Geu. Joseph Johnston, since his return to his home in Virginia, says that one year's experience in the House of B presentatives has thoroughly disgusted him with politics, and when his term expires he intends to retire to private

life.

—Peter McKenzie's advice is good:

"If you have a greedy disposition, and
the devil comes to you when you are in
the act of giving, and tells you, 'You
can't afford it,' say to him, 'If you don't
keep quiet I'll double it,' and he'll soon
give it up."

— A Wicomico, Maryland, farmer

commenced the year with thirty sheep. He has sold lambs and sheep from his flock for the sum of \$102; has sold wool for flock for the sum of \$102; has sold wool for \$43.18—making \$145.18—and has thirty sheep and lambs left. The cost of keeping has not exceeded \$25.

— Several ladies in Kentucky have signified their intention of running for State Librarian before the next Legisla-

lature. Mrs. Cornelia Bush. the pre-ent incumbent, will also be a candidate, and it will be a "woman's fight" entirely an promises to be an exceedingly interesting one.

— A singular thing has just occurred in Berrien county, quite near the Brooks line, and not far from Little river. The earth has sunk in to the depth of about one hundred feet, carrying down one of the tallest pines. The sink is all get circular in form and is about one handred feet in diameter. It is said to be a wonderful hole, and many persons are visiting it cut of curiosity. Quitatus (Ga.)

Free Press.

— Bristol is perhaps the only city in the world with two Mayors, two city governments, police, &c., and that is taxed in two States. The line between Tennessee and Virginia is in the centre of Main street, and it gives rise to many funny scenes, as, for example, the runsway couple needs no coach and four, but arm-in-arm step across Main street and are wedded. The fugitive commits a crime in Virginia, goes to the pavement on the other side of the street and talky defiantly to the officer on the opposite side. defiantly to the officer on the opposite side ble or a too bold disposition will some-times, however, bring him to grief.— Norfolk Virginian.

greater certainty and uniformity in the production of good bread, biscuits, etc., in the use of Dr. Price's Uream Baking ing party, and measures for an expedition of relief were about to be taken in it are more wholesome and digestible

hand when a vessel arrived in San Fran-cisco and reported that the Vega was in the ice near Kellett Land, a projection —in the oven.